The

University of Calgary

Calgary, Alberta

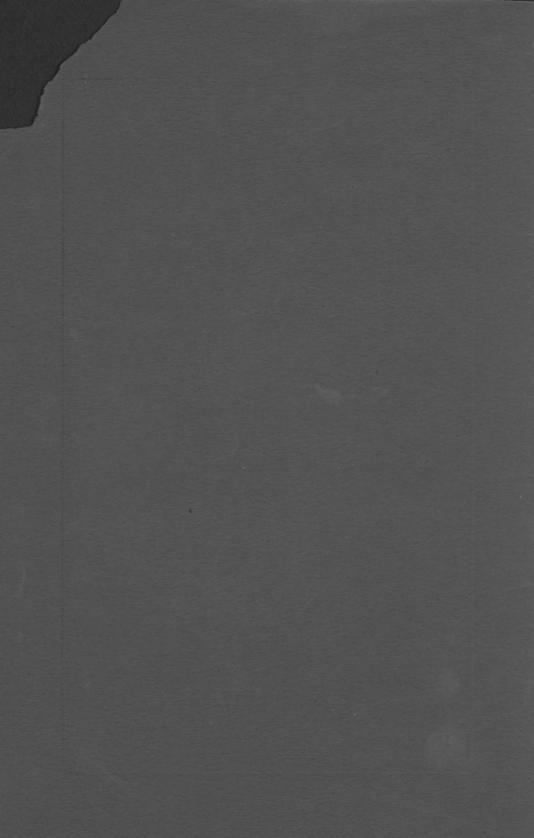
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First Annual Calendar

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Session 1913-14



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First Annual Calendar



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Outline of Dates

1913.

Sept. 10-Lectures in Law begin.

Sept. 23—Matriculation and Supplemental Examinations begin.

Sept. 29—Registration of Students in Arts.

Sept. 30—Lectures in Arts begin.

Dec. 22—Christmas Vacation begins.

1914.

Jan. 5-Christmas Vacations ends; Second Term begins.

Feb. 25—Ash Wednesday; no lectures.

Feb. 28-Lectures in Law conclude.

Apr. 10—Good Friday; no lectures.

Apr. 21—Spring Examinations in Arts begin.

University of Calgary

Hisitor

The Hon. GEORGE HEDLEY VICARS BULYEA, B.A., LL.D. Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta.

Board of Congrungs

T. H. BLOW, M.D., M.P.P., Chairman

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A. MELVILLE SCOTT, B.A., Ph.D., Chairman W. M. DAVIDSON, B.A.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALGARY

REV. J. A. CLARK, B.A.

The Very Rev. Dean E. C. PAGET, M.A., D.D.

REV. C. H. HUESTIS, M.A.

G. D. STANLEY, M.D.

G. A. ANDERSON, M.D.

C. B. REILLY, B.A.

JUDGE NOEL, B.A.

Faculty of Arts

- EDWARD ERNEST BRAITHWAITE, B.A. (McGill), B.D. (Oberlin), M.A. and Ph.D. (Harvard), Dean.
- FRANK H. MACDOUGALL, B.A. and M.A. (Queen's), Ph.D. (Leipsic), Chemistry; temporarily, also, acting-professor of Mathematics.
- MACK EASTMAN, B.A. (Toronto), History; with Political Science temporarily.
- CHARLES FREDERICK WARD, B.A. and M.A. (Toronto), Ph.D. (Chicago), Modern Languages; with Latin temporarily.

with Greek temporarily. English;

Lecturers in Faculty of Law

W. KENT POWER, B.A. and LL.B. (Dalhousie), Acting Dean.

JAMES MUIR, B.A. (Queen's), K.C.

JAMES SHORT, B.A. (Toronto), K. C.

ALFRED H. CLARKE, K.C., M.P.

CLIFFORD T. JONES, B.A. (Acadia), K.C.

JOHN M. CARSON.

J. EDWARD A. MACLEOD, B.A. and LL.B. (Dalhousie).

WILLIAM C. ROBERTSON, B.A. (King's), LL.B. (Dalhousie).

ARCHIBALD O. MACRAE, B.A. (Dalhousie), Ph.D. (Jena).

ARTHUR L. SMITH, B.A. (Manitoba).

JOSEPH T. SHAW, LL.B. (Michigan).

LLOYD H. FENERTY, LL.B. (Dalhousie).

ALEXANDER B. MACKAY, M.A. (Glasgow).

J. McKINLEY CAMERON, LL.B. (Dalhousie).

Purpose and Plan

With the actual beginning of the work of the University in October, 1912, the first steps were taken towards accomplishing that which was previously announced as one of the prominent aims to be undertaken at the outset, viz., the establishment of

A Strong Arts Course.

In any well-balanced university, whatever may be the various departments to which attention is given, it is essential that these revolve about a good central Arts department. There can be no higher education in the true sense without special training of the mental faculties such as is best secured through this means. But it must be recognized that education has often seemed to unfit the student for the practical duties of life. It is, therefore, the purpose of the governing bodies of the University to lay strong emphasis on

A Training That Shall Be Practical.

Whether the student expects to enter one of the learned professions, or devote himself to business, to agriculture, or to any other vocation, his training should be directed, as far as possible, to equip him for the highest possible efficiency therein. To this end it is anticipated that in the early future various departments of the University will be inaugurated to put into effect this principle, and that these will be manned by those who have attained a high degree of practical success in their respective vocations. Already a Law department has been organized, which has begun most auspiciously. From the beginning special attention is being given to securing

The Strongest Men as Teachers.

This is, after all, the most important feature of a successful institution of learning. We hope to have in due time an array of buildings that will be a source of legitimate pride, not only to the citizens of Calgary, but also to all Canadians. But we are still more anxious to have men of outstanding ability and of high character to guide the fortunes of the young people who may seek their instruction and help. Some of these have already been engaged, and the Board is in correspondence with others who are masters in their respective departments. Intending students may, therefore, be

confident that the instructors who are secured will be worthy to stand beside the best men in our most advanced universities, and fully competent in every way.

It is to be noted that this is to be

A University on Private Foundation.

As such, it is at once differentiated from all the other universities that are now rising in the great western portion of our Dominion. It will have no political affiliations and will be entirely non-sectarian and non-denominational. This will free it from various entanglements and restrictions which some provincial, state and denominational institutions have found to be more or less embarassing, and will bring it into closer touch with the mass of the people. It will also give it a broader scope than that of the city or province in which it is located, for it should take its place at once as the outstanding private university of Western Canada. It may not be too much to hope that it will even have an empire-wide scope, especially as this is a prominent meeting place of the citizens of the Empire.

Historical Resumé

The unique plan adopted and the conspicuous success attained in the steps already taken to found the University of Calgary are widely known. To have secured the donation of over 600 acres of valuable land and over half a million dollars in money subscriptions in so short a time, is, in itself, a guarantee of the magnificent success that is sure to crown the efforts of those who have put their shoulders under this mighty enterprise. This has been mainly accomplished through the efforts of Dr. T. H. Blow, chairman of the Board of Governors, with whom the "university" idea originated, and by a few others who, under his leadership, have enthusiastically co-operated with him.

A Charter has been secured from the provincial legislature sufficient for present purposes, and it is taken for granted that this will, in a short time, be enlarged to correspond with the great end that the founders of this institution have in view. A Board of Governors and a Senate have been elected, a Dean has been appointed, some members of the faculty have been engaged, and a convocation of nearly two hundred graduates of various universities and colleges has been enrolled.

A topographical survey of the site of the University has been made under the direction of Mr. A. S. Chapman, C.E., showing the ground to rise about 200 feet from the front part of the property to the fine plateau which stands at the rear of the quarter section

on which the buildings are to be erected. A plan has also been submitted by Dunington-Grubb & Harries, architects, of Toronto, in consultation with Thomas H. Mawson, Esq., the well-known English landscape architect, showing a proposed arrangement of the various buildings that are expected to be required in coming years.

Lectures were begun October 1, 1912. The formal public opening was held in the lecture hall of the Calgary Public Library on the evening of October 10, when in addition to brief addresses by representatives of the city and governing bodies of the University, Dr. Nathanael Burwash, Chancellor of Victoria College, Toronto, and the Hon. Justice Stuart, Chancellor of the University of Alberta, brought greetings from their respective institutions.

The total enrolment of students for the year, including those who were registered as partial students pursuing one or more courses of study, numbered one hundred and twenty-five in the

Arts department and thirty-five in Law.

The closing exercises of the year were held in the First Baptist Church on the afternoon of Monday, May 5, when the principal speaker was President R. A. Falconer, of the University of Toronto.

Temporary Quarters.

While waiting for the erection of permanent buildings on the beautiful site to the west of the city, no more fortunate arrangement for temporary quarters in which to begin the actual work of the university could possibly have been made than that which was provided at the Public Library. The Board generously granted the use of the ground floor, where ideal classrooms were arranged, the comfort and convenience of which compare favorably with those of the older universities. The atmosphere of the library, too, was found to be the most congenial possible for the pursuit of this kind of work, whilst ready access to the large collection of books was of great service to professors and students, especially in certain departments. The Dean was also provided with an ideal office in the board room, on the upper floor of the same building.

The Site

The site donated for the University by W. J. Tregillus, Esq., consisting of one hundred and sixty acres four and a half miles west of the Calgary Post Office, is truly a magnificent one, and it may be doubted whether any other college in Canada has its equal. At an eminence of 550 ft. above the central portion of the city, or an altitude of about 4,000 ft.—on a level with the crater of Mount

Vesuvius—the view in every direction is one not easily surpassed. To the west the snowcapped peaks of the Rockies are in plain sight. To the east the eye has a splendid range of vision over the city and the valley of the Bow River, while in all directions is a commanding view of the country round about. This in itself will be an inspiration to students and instructors who may be working here.

A well-known landscape architect who recently visited the site, has spoken of it as "a site for a university group which stands unmatched on this continent," having "magnificent possibilities . . . for a monumental and imposing group of buildings dominating the city of Calgary on the one hand, while having wonderful views of the Rocky Mountain Range on the other."

The location, too, is a most healthful one. The pure air, the maximum amount of sunshine, the absence of extreme heat in summer and damp cold air in winter, justify the claim of the medical profession that nowhere in Canada can a more salubrious climate be found.

Prospects and Advantages

Though the magnitude of the undertaking to establish a modern university is not underestimated, yet the prospects for this new enterprise may be said to be very bright. There is good ground for the most optimistic spirit in looking forward to having in due time one of the great institutions of higher learning in the Dominion.

Provision has already been made by generous donors for the endowment of six chairs, while some of our universities that are recognized today as among the strongest in the land, have begun their career with but two or three professors and less than a dozen students. In addition to these endowments, liberal contributions have been made by others, aggregating several hundred thousand dollars, and the Board is in touch with many other public-spirited citizens who are expected to endow chairs, or to contribute amounts of larger or smaller proportion, according to their ability, to advance the interests of this institution.

Calgary is a favorable location for a university, too, because of the many schools in the city and district which are preparing students for university work. In addition to the Collegiate Institute with its thirteen teachers graduating fifty or more students annually, and a number of other high schools in the southern part of the province, there is a considerable group of private institutions in the city which are proving to be very successful with their large contingents of students. Among these may be mentioned the Western Canada College, St. Hilda's College, Mount Royal College, and Bishop Pinkham College, all overflowing with pupils who are being

trained by competent and skilled instructors. There is also the Provincial Normal School training a large body of teachers, some of whom will sooner or later look forward to a university course.

The general location of Calgary is also pre-eminently favorable. The largest city between Winnipeg and the coast, it is the centre of a country developing with astounding rapidity. The growing commercial and industrial importance of the city is well supported by the extended area of splendid agricultural land in the midst of which it is situated. The value of this is enormously enhanced by the noted irrigation work carried on by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the largest ever undertaken on the continent. It is of the first importance that the educational advance of the community should keep pace with the material development. If the demoralizing effects of rapidly acquired wealth are to be offset, the attention of the people must be turned to higher interests. A well equipped institution of higher learning will be one of the most effective agencies in giving to the things of the mind and spirit their proper place.

The only other city in Canada of the size of Calgary without a university is Hamilton, and this is within forty miles of Toronto, a city which abounds in institutions of higher learning. Calgary is over six hundred miles from a city which has as great a popu-

lation as itself.

Entrance Requirements

Students who have passed Grade XI (Standard VII) in the Alberta Departmental Examinations, including two languages, one of which must be Latin or Greek, will be admitted to the First

Year of the University.

Those who have passed Grade XII (Standard VIII), including the languages as in Grade XI., will in general be admitted to the Second Year. 'Similar recognition will be accorded to those who have attained a corresponding standing in one of the other provinces, or have passed the Junior or Senior Matriculation at another recognized university.

Ad Eundem Statum.

Students who have done more advanced work in another recognized college or university may be admitted to equivalent standing here, conditioned upon necessary adjustment of courses that may present more or less variation. Those wishing to take work in the advanced classes during the coming year are requested to notify the dean as early as possible so that every effort may be made to have an ample staff if a sufficient number apply.

Matriculation Examinations.

Students who have not obtained the standing indicated above may enter the University on passing an examination to be held in September.

For this examination in September, 1913, the student may elect the subjects prescribed for the Grade XI Alberta departmental

examinations for 1913, or the following:

English Composition and Literature. Sykes's Elementary Composition and two of the following:—Shakespeare's Julius Caesar; Nineteenth Century Prose, pp. 127 to end; Poems of the Romantic Revival, pp. 83 to end; Tennyson's Select Poems, edited by Alexander.

2. History and Geography. The history of England since 1485, with the geography bearing upon the same. Gardiner's Outline

of English History (Longmans) is recommended.

3. Latin, including Grammar, Composition, Sight Translation and the following texts:—(a) Caesar, De Bello Gallico, Books II and III, or Book IV, ch. 20 to end, and Book V; and (b) Virgil, Aeneid II or Ovid, Stories from the Metamorphoses, lines 1 to 670.

Or Greek, including Grammar, Composition, Sight Translation and the following:—Xenophon, Anabasis, chaps. 1 to 8, or Philpotts and Jerram, Easy Selections from Xenophon,

pp. I-I2.

4. Another Language:—French, or German, or Greek, or Latin.

5. Algebra, including quadratic equations and surds.

6. Geometry, practical and theoretical.

7. One of the following:—Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Physiog-

raphy, or a third language.

Fuller particulars concerning the departmental examination may be obtained from the Dean, or from the Deputy Minister of Education at Edmonton.

Supplemental Examinations.

Supplemental examinations will also be held in September for those who may have failed to pass the regular examinations in certain subjects of the year to which they have belonged. The supplemental examinations of the First Year will be open to any students who may desire to write upon them for the purpose of entering the University by Senior Matriculation.

Outline of Requirements for the B. A. Degree

While not yet granted the power of conferring degrees by the Alberta Legislature, the authorities hope that such rights will be obtained by the time there are any students who are ready to

graduate. In the meantime a standard has been set up which is believed to be fully as exacting as that required by any of the eastern universities for corresponding courses. It is expected, therefore, that if a student is successful in the work he pursues here he will have little difficulty in securing full credit for the same elsewhere, if circumstances should lead him to transfer at any time to some other institution.

A tentative schedule of subjects required has been arranged as follows:

First Year-

- I. Greek or Latin.
- 2. English.
- 3. History.
- 4. Mathematics.
- 5. Another Language-French or German or Latin or Greek.
- 6. Physics.

Second Year-

- I. Greek or Latin.
- 2. English Composition.
- 3. Any three of the following:
 - (1) Latin or Greek.
 - (2) English Literature.
 - (3) French.
 - (4) German.
 - (5) Hebrew.
 - (6) Economics and History.
 - (7) Mathematics.
 - (8) Chemistry I.

In the Third and Fourth Years a wider variety of options is allowed, of which particulars may be obtained by those interested.

Fres

The fees required of students taking the regular course will be \$40 a year for those residing in Calgary, and \$20 a year for those who come from outside the city. This distinction is made because of the greater expense of living to those away from home. Fees for individual courses will be \$5.00 each for each of the two terms into which the year is divided.

A charge of \$1.00 for each subject will be made for regular examinations and \$2.00 a subject for supplemental examinations. An athletic fee of \$2.00 will also be due at the time the tuition fees

are paid.

Scholarships

Several scholarships have already been provided. The first of these consists of \$50.00, donated by Harold W. Riley, Esq., a member of the Board of Governors, to be given to the best student

in first year English Literature.

The donor of the second scholarship is Dr. H. A. Gibson. It consists of \$25.00, and will be awarded to the student who proves to be most entitled to it on the basis of a special examination in European history, to be held about May 1. It will be open to

students of the first and second years.

A scholarship has also been given by the Alberta Woman's Association of Calgary, to consist of \$50.00, and to be awarded to the girl who obtains the highest general proficiency standing for junior matriculation (Grade XI, including two languages) at the annual provincial examinations. In order to secure this scholarship the successful student must pursue her first year course at the University of Calgary during the following year.

In addition to these scholarships, others are expected to be available before the end of the current year and will be duly

announced.

Medals

Provision has been made for two gold medals, the first donated by Mrs. Hugh Neilson and the second by Dr. T. H. Blow. These will eventually be awarded to graduating students who attain distinction in departments to be named; but it is anticipated that in the meantime they will be awarded in the form of scholarships to successful undergraduate students who show a sufficiently high order of merit.

Social and Athletic

An Athletic Association was organized in the latter part of the first term and a strong hockey team placed upon the ice. This team had great success in its games with those of other institutions, losing only by a narrow margin in the contest for the interscholastic championship. Other forms of athletics will probably be developed the coming year.

A Students' Union was also organized and several pleasant social evenings were spent together by the students and their friends. The most prominent social event of the season was the Promenade, which was given by the Athletic Association in the Shriners' Temple and was attended with great success.

Crimson has been chosen as the University "colors."

A motto, crest, yell, etc., have also been adopted and a real beginning made in university life along many lines in which a more complete development will naturally take place as time proceeds.

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Courses of Instruction in the Faculty of Arts

Department of Classics

GREEK.

First Year-Three hours a week.

I. Grammar, Composition, Sight Translation.

2. Greek History.

3. Selections from Thucydides and Euripides.

Second Year-Three hours a week.

1. Composition, Sight Translation.

2. Selections from Aeschylus and Homer.

LATIN.

First Year-Three hours a week.

 Sight Translation, Grammar, Prose, etc. (Bradley-Arnold, Prose Composition).

2. Outlines of the History of Rome.

3. Cicero, "In Catilinam" I, II. Horace, "Odes" III, IV.

Second Year-Two hours a week.

- I. Grammar, Advanced Prose Composition, Sight Translation.
- 2. Roman Private Life (lectures).
- 3. Cicero, "Pro Murena." Virgil, "Aeneid" VI.

Third Year-

Authors: Tacitus, "Annals" I (Clarendon Press).

Seneca, pp. 1-51 (Select Letters, Summers, Mac-

Juvenal, "Satires" I, III, V, VIII, X, XIII (Pitt Press).

Lectures: History of the Empire (Bury's Student's Roman Empire, Murray).

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Social Life Under the Empire (Friedländer's Roman Life and Manners under the Early Empire, Routledge).

Composition: Latin Prose, based on Caesar (Bryans, Macmillan).

Translation at sight.

Department of Modern Languages

FRENCH.

First Year-

I. Grammar, Composition, Pronunciation, etc. (Fraser & Squair, French Grammar).

Augier et Sandeau, "Le Gendre de M. Poirier." Molière, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme."

Second Year-

I. Prose, Composition, Oral Work, etc.

2. XVII Century French Literature.

Authors: Lafontaine, "One Hundred Fables."

Corneille, "Le Cid."

Molière, "Le Misanthrope."

Racine, "Andromaque."

Lectures: History of French Literature in XVII Century.

Third Year—Two hours a week.

I. Composition, Conversation, Advanced Prose.

XVIII Century French Literature.

(a) The Literary History of the Period (lecture course).

(b) The study of selected masterpieces.

Authors: Voltaire, "Zaire." Voltaire, "Zadig."

Beaumarchais, "Le Barbier de Seville."

Lesage, "Turcaret."

GERMAN.

First Year-Three hours a week.

I. Grammar, Composition, Oral Work, etc. Horning, "German Prose Composition," Pope, "German Prose."

2. Modern German Readings: Geistacker, "Germelshausen." Manley & Allen, "Four German Comedies."

Second Year-Two hours a week.

- I. Grammar, Composition, Translation, Conversation.
 Thomas, "Practical German Grammar"; Pope,
 "German Prose."
- 2. Freytag, "Die Journalisten." Keller, "Romeo and Julia auf dem Dorfe."

Bepartment of History

First Year-

European history, social and political, from the beginning of the French Revolution down to the present day. This course aims at explaining historically the main factors in contemporary civilization. Though the period studied will be the same this year as last year, the lectures will deal with many new topics. Two hours a week.

(Text: Robinson and Beard, "The Development of Modern Europe," together with the accompanying "Readings in Modern European History," by the same authors.)

Second Year-

- The Protestant Reformation. A detailed study of the period of the Reformation, followed by a brief survey of the evolution of religious thought from that epoch to our own times. Two hours a week.
 As a basis for further study, read the chapter on the Reformation in Robinson's "History of Western Europe," as well as the corresponding chapter in "Readings in European History," by the same author. Other books will be referred to in the lectures.
- 2. Canadian History—a detailed, documentary study of the seventeenth century in New France. One hour a week. (Read the works of Parkman which deal with this period.)

Third Year-

- I. Same as for second year.
- 2. Canadian History—From the beginning of the Eighteenth Century to Confederation. One hour a week. (Parkman, A Half Century of Conflict; Montcalm and Wolfe, The Conspiracy of Pontiac; Bourinot, Canada under British Rule.)

Department of English

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

First Year-

The "Romantic Movement," from James Thomson to Shelley. (Manly, "English Poetry"; selections from Manly, "English Prose"; supplementary reading to be assigned later.)

Second Year-

The Elizabethan Period. (Manly, "English Poetry"; Manly, "English Prose"; the development of the English drama, with plays of Greene, Marlowe, Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.)

Third Year-

Nineteenth Century Literature, from Shelley to the close of the Victorian Age. (Manly, "English Poetry"; Manly, "English Prose"; supplementary reading to be assigned later.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Study of assigned models; writing of essays during the term.

Department of Mathematics

First Year-

Algebra—The theory and practice of Algebra to the binomial theorem inclusive. Two hours a week, first term. Textbook: Dupuis, Elementary Algebra.

Geometry—Plane Synthetic Geometry; Baker's Geometry, Parts III and V. One hour a week, first term. A course in ElementaryAnalytic Geometry of two dimensions. One hour a week, second term. Text-book: Baker, Analytical Geometry for Beginners.

Trigonometry—A course in Elementary Plane Trigonometry. Two hours a week, second term. Text-book: Hall and Knight, Elementary Trigonometry.

Second Year-

Algebra—Remainder theorem, progressions, permutations, combinations, binomial theorem, undetermined coefficients, logarithms, exponentials, elementary determinants.

Two hours a week, first term. Text-book: Hall and

Knight's Higher Algebra.

Trigonometry—A continuation of the course in Trigonometry of the first year. Two hours a week, first term. Text-book: Hall and Knight's Elementary Trigonometry.

Geometry-

1. Solid—Dupuis' Synthetic Solid Geometry to page 131.

Two hours a week, second term.

2. Analytical—A continuation of the Analytical Geometry of the first year. One hour a week, second term. Text-books: Baker, Analytical Geometry for Beginners; Smith, Conic Sections.

In addition to numerous class exercises, periodical written

exercises will be required.

Third Year-

I. Synthetic Modern Geometry—One hour a week throughout the year.

(a) Plane—Dupuis' Geometry, parts IV and V.(b) Solid—Dupuis, Solid Geometry, pp. 132-223.

2. (a) Analytical Geometry—Continuation of second year work. One hour a week.

(b) Calculus—Introductory course. Two hours a week. 3. Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy. One hour a week.

4. Determinants and Theory of Equations. One hour a week.

5. Algebra—Continuation of work of second year. One hour a week.

Department of Physics

First Year-

 Mechanics and Heat. One hour a week throughout the session.

 Magnetism, Electricity, Sound and Light. One hour a week throughout the session.

3. Laboratory—Two hours a week.

Text-books: Porter, Intermediate Mechanics; S. P. Thompson, Elementary Electricity and Magnetism; Watson, Text-book of Physics.

Second Year-

The work is partly a review of the work of the first year, but also a continuation. The subjects are treated more in detail.

I. Mechanics.

2. Heat and Light. Three hours a week.

3. Electricity and Magnetism.

4. Laboratory—Two hours a week.

Department of Chemistry

Chemistry I-

General Chemistry—A course of lectures covering the field of elementary inorganic chemistry, with some reference to organic chemistry. Three hours a week throughout the session. Text-book: Smith, General Chemistry for Colleges.

Laboratory Work—The work in the laboratory consists of experiments designed to illustrate the topics discussed in the lectures. The second term is devoted to elementary qualitative analysis. Three hours a week throughout the

session.

Chemistry II—

Organic Chemistry—A general outline of the subject, with laboratory work. Lectures, one or two hours a week throughout the year. Laboratory, two hours a week throughout the year.

Analytical Chemistry—

- (a) Lectures on theory of qualitative analysis. One hour a week.
- (b) Laboratory—Three hours a week.

Department of Economics

- Economics I—An introductory course, intended for second or third year students. The text-book will be Seager, "Introduction to Economics." One hour a week.
- Economics II—A study of the relations between capital and labor in Germany, France and the English-speaking countries. Reading to be assigned during the year. One hour a week.

NOTE

In certain of these subjects the giving of the lectures will partly depend upon the number who may register for them. This applies especially to some of the more advanced courses.

It is also probable that certain other courses will be given. Due

notice of these will be given in the press.

Information Concerning the Department of Caw

In addition to the work in Arts, a Law department has also been inaugurated, Calgary thus having the honor of being the first city west of Winnipeg to establish a law school. Under the supervision of W. Kent Power, B.A., LL.B., who gave courses of lectures in "Contracts," "Torts," "Constitutional Law" (six lectures), "Real Property" (six lectures), the lecturers for the year included some of the most prominent practitioners in the city. Among these were James Muir, B.A., K.C., president of the Law Society of Alberta, lecturer on the "Interpretation of Statutes"; James Short, B.A., K.C., a member of the Board of Governors, on "Criminal Law"; A. H. Clarke, K.C., M.P., on "Evidence"; Clifford T. Jones, B.A., K.C., on "Equity"; J. M. Carson and A. L. Smith, B.A., on "Statute Law and Practice"; J. McK. Cameron, LL.B., on "Criminal Procedure"; J. E. A. Macleod, B.A., LL.B., on "Company Law"; J. T. Shaw, LL.B., on "Specific Performance and Injunctions"; L. H. Fenerty, LL.B., on "Wills"; A. B. Mackay, M.A., on "Sale of Goods"; W. C. Robertson, B.A., LL.B., on "Bills and Notes," and A. O. MacRae, B.A., Ph.D., on "Constitutional History."

The law students have identified themselves closely with the interests of the institution, showing the true university spirit in strictly academic matters, and in particular taking a prominent part in social and athletic events. It was in no small degree due to their enthusiasm and energy that the first year was attended with such signal success in these directions.

The following are the most important of the rules of the Law Society of Alberta relating to students-at-law:

- 55. No person shall be admitted as a student-at-law who is not of the full age of sixteen years.
- 56. A graduate in the Faculty of Arts or Law in any university in His Majesty's Dominions empowered to grant the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts or Bachelor or Doctor of Laws, or a cadet of the Royal Military College of Canada, who has received his diploma of graduation, shall be admitted on complying with the other rules of the Society upon furnishing satisfactory evidence of having received his degree.
- 57. Any other candidate for admission as a student-at-law shall be required (1) to produce satisfactory evidence that he is a matriculant in the Faculty of Arts in any university in His Majesty's Dominions empowered to grant the degree of Bachelor of Arts; or (2) to produce from an officer of the Department of Education for Alberta or of the University of Alberta a certificate that he possesses a scholarship at least equal to Junior Matriculation standing in said University of Alberta.

- 61. Every student-at-law shall, subject to these rules, perform due service as a clerk under articles of clerkship with an enrolled barrister and solicitor of this Society who is in actual practice within the province of Alberta, and no time spent by a student-at-law in any office other than the office of a practicing barrister and solicitor shall be allowed to count as time served under articles; such service shall be for a period of five years or, in case the student is a graduate in the Faculty of Arts or Law of any university in His Majesty's Dominions empowered to grant the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts or Bachelor or Doctor of Laws, or a cadet of the Royal Military College of Canada, who has received his diploma of graduation, for a period of three years, or if the Legal Profession Act shall be amended to allow thereof, in case the student is the holder of a second year standing at the University of Alberta, for a period of four years.
- 64. The term of service of students-at-law shall be effectual only from the time of admission to and enrolment in the Society or from the date of articles if filed within one month from their date, whichever is the later, and if not so filed then from the time of admission and enrolment or from the date of filing, whichever is the later.
- 76. No student-at-law entered on the books of the Society shall be admitted and enrolled as a barrister and solicitor unless he be a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years, nor without having passed the required examinations and in all other respects complied with the statutes in that behalf and the rules of the Society.

The subjects and books for examination prescribed by the Law Society of Alberta are as follows:

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

Anson on Contracts.
Williams on Personal Property.
Indemaur on Common Law.
H. A. Smith on Equity.
Bourinot on Constitutional History.
Best on Evidence.
The Land Titles Act.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Harris' Principles of Criminal Law. Broom on Common Law. Underhill on Torts. Williams on Real Property. Pollock on Contracts. Snell on Equity. Powell on Evidence.

The Statutory Law relating to the following subjects: Dominion Lands, Interest, Evidence, The Practice of the Courts, Bills of Sale, Sale of Goods, Factors, Choses in Action, Creditors' Relief, Exemptions, Hire Receipts, Limitation of Actions, Married Women's Property, Partnership, Preferential Assignments, Slander.

FINAL.

Smith on Mercantile Law.
Hawkins on Wills.
Criminal Practice and Procedure as based on the Criminal Code.
Story on Equity (English Edition).
Powell on Evidence.
Pollock on Torts.
Chalmers on Sale of Goods Act.
Odgers on Principles of Pleading.
Clement on the Canadian Constitution.
Foote on Private International Law.
Holland on Jurisprudence.
Beale's Cardinal Rules.
Chalmers on Bills of Exchange.
Pollock's Digest of the Law of Partnership.
Federal and Local Statute Law.

Lectures for the session of 1913-1914 will begin on September 10th and conclude on February 28th.

Each person attending lectures in one or more subjects is required to pay to the Acting Dean of the Law Faculty a fee of ten dollars before admission to the lecture room. Non-students of law may attend the lectures on the same terms as others.

Further information as to the above rules may be obtained by addressing Charles F. Adams, Esq., Secretary Law Society of Alberta, Calgary.

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